

best to recognize this form as a species distinct from either the *palustris* or *emarginata* complex.

Fossaria obrussa brooksi F. C. Baker

Shell differing from *Fossaria obrussa decampi* in having a longer, more acute and turreted spire, a shorter, more obese body whorl, a smaller, rounded aperture and a larger umbilicus; whorls shouldered; color light or dark horn, the aperture chocolate or coffee colored within; there are six whorls.

Length 11.5, diam. 6.0, apert. length 5.1, width 2.9 mm. Holotype
 " 9.1 " 4.7 " 4.6 " 2.2 mm. Paratype
 " 8.4 " 4.0 " 3.8 " 2.0 mm. Paratype

Type locality: Camp 31, 8 miles from Lomond, Bonne Bay, Newfoundland. *Types*: Carnegie Museum, Section of Recent Invertebrates, No. 62. 26764; Museum of Natural History, Univ. Ill., No. Z. 36339; Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, No. 164117.

This distinct little lymnaeid is related to *obrussa*, approaching most nearly to the race *decampi*. Its long scalariform spire, short, rounded body whorl, and small rounded aperture will at once distinguish it from *decampi*. It is named for Dr. Stanley T. Brooks who collected the Newfoundland material.

**TWO NEW WEST AMERICAN SPECIES OF
NUCULANIDAE**

BY IDA S. OLDROYD

***Leda austini*, n. sp. Fig. 2.**

Shell of medium size, concentrically ridged, but the ridges are few and unevenly distributed; epidermis thin and in most of the specimens taken it was worn off leaving patches of chalky white. Posterior end attenuated, beaked; anterior end rounded and about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the shell; umbones slightly elevated, rounded; ventral margin convex; dorsal margin concave. Length 12; height 5; diameter 3 mm.

Range: West Coast of Vancouver Island, Nootka Light. 2231-3-B; Porlier Pass 75 fms.; West of Gabriola Island 25 fms. Type in the Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B. C. Type locality off Neck Point, in 100 fathoms. Specimens from type locality and from other stations in the Stanford Collection.

It is nearest to *Leda hamata* but differs in the shell not as ventricose. It is named for Mr. Austin Barker, my assistant of the summer of 1934.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Yoldia gardneri, n. sp. Fig. 1.

Shell thin; epidermis a brilliant olivaceous color; valves equal; lines of growth very faint or absent; base arcuate, anterior dorsal profile not rounded; beaks low, inconspicuous. It differs from *Yoldia ensifera* in the elongate form, and is much narrower; the blade-like processes are not prominent; posterior dorsal profile straight, while in *Yoldia ensifera* it is curved. Texture of the shell more delicate, and the shell more ventricose and elongate. Length 34; height 12; diameter about 8 mm.

Type in the Pacific Biological Station at Nanaimo, B. C. Type locality Gardner Bay, Pender Harbor, in 4 fms. Known only from type locality. Topotype in Stanford University collection.

THREE NEW MICRARIONTAS FROM THE CENTRAL COLORADO DESERT, CALIFORNIA

BY G. WILLETT

During the past winter the writer and his wife have made several trips to the chain of hills and mountains consisting of the Indio and Mecca hills and Orocopia, Chuckwalla and Chocolate mountains. These lie in the central Colorado Desert, east of Coachella Valley and Salton Sink.

The only land shell previously recorded from this region is *Micrarionta mille-palmarum* Berry, from Thousand Palms Canyon, Indio Hills. The three forms described below are of the same general group as the Thousand Palms species, the first of them, however, being much more closely related to it than the other two. They all, including *mille-palmarum*, have the arrangement of papillation on the nuclear whorls as in forms of *M. rowelli*, and may be races of that species, but complete intergradation with it is yet to be shown.